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With this as a point of departure he briefly traces the history down to and including the Revolution, pointing out its highly dramatic character. He follows this with chapters on Napoleon, the Constitutional Monarchies (including both the Restoration and the July Regimes), Napoleon III and the Third Republic, devoting a part of each chapter to a discussion of the social and cultural character of the period. Then follow special chapters devoted to "The Social Question," "Education," and "The Religious Question." In these chapters the author takes up a chronological discussion of each of the topics, thus repeating some things already given in the earlier pages. To each chapter is appended a short critical bibliography and a chronological table of events. In the case of the chapters on special topics, these chronological tables are devoted exclusively to these subjects and are very helpful.

M. Guérard emphasizes the deep cleavage made in French society by the Revolution, and by this means explains the many and quick political changes in France during the last century—a phenomenon which Americans are apt to explain by assigning it to the innate fickleness in the French character. "The history of France in the nineteenth century is the tragedy of a nation with a divided soul. This is no immemorial curse, no taint in the blood of the people. For eight hundred years the French, proud of their common heritage, had remained remarkably loyal to their dynasty and to their faith." He says the terrible events of the Revolution "created a chasm between the old world and the new. . . . France lives in the dread of radical reaction or revolution, in an atmosphere of latent civil war. In this atmosphere of conflict, every new problem gives rise to passionate antagonism." Thus we see the French are divided into irreconcilable factions—factions which arise directly out of the fundamental cleavage of the great Revolution or are engendered by the hatred and strife arising out of it.

The author considers incidentally the question of degeneracy. He confutes the assertion that the average height of the French conscript is falling off, and explains it by saying that this seems to be so only because the number of conscripts has been so much increased. He cites the annual reports of the Conscription Committee as authority for the statement that the average height of the French is actually on the increase. In the matter of the falling birth-rate, M. Guérard calls attention to the fact that it is now recognized as a universal phenomenon throughout the civilized world. The cry of decadence was raised by "malevolent rivals," by "sensationalists," by "aesthetes," in quest of a new pose, by "earnest patriots who had lost their star." In the light of present-day occurrences, it is safe to agree with him in exclaiming "When a belated echo of this cry reaches us now, how faint and strange and silly it sounds!"

PAUL LAMBERT WHITE.

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HARRIS, GEORGE. *A Century's Change in Religion.* Pp. ix, 266. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

SHOTWELL, JAMES T. *The Religious Revolution of Today.* Pp. viii, 162. Price, \$1.10. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

These two volumes with somewhat similar titles approach the subject from widely different points of view. The first is descriptive, the second analytical.

President Harris has taken up the subject of religion and, in turn, the principal doctrines, and shown the shifting of emphasis in their statement and even in the content of beliefs concerning them, especially as they are disclosed in American life and thought. The process is one of the simplification of beliefs and the harmonizing of these beliefs with the developments of science. Religion has become more rational but has lost none of its power. He maintains that while some opinions have been discarded there is a deeper sense of awe, of reverence, and of aspiration. Man remains essentially religious.

Professor Shotwell regards this change as more than a gradual modification of old beliefs. It is a revolution. It is part of an intellectual process that concerns not only theology but affects anthropology, psychology, sociology and history as well. Religion is not only changing, but its basis has shifted. All aspects of life are undergoing a process of secularization. "Charity has become a business and a social duty, a thing of the head rather than the heart, a coöperation in social uplift rather than as a mere avenue to saintliness for the giver of alms." The state is not a divine creation, but a human evolution. "Disease is no longer a divine affliction, but a violation of natural law." Morality is no longer absolute but relative. Even the truly religious man of today is "less interested in heaven and hell than in unemployment and sanitation." The heart is being disciplined by the head. Nevertheless, Professor Shotwell insists that "Religion seems as constant a factor in humanity as gravitation in the material world," and this despite the fact that science continues to banish mystery, to destroy taboos, and to construct a world of rational experience. The supreme mysteries of "life" and of "matter" remain as the chief stimulus to both science and religion and guarantee the permanence of both in the life of the race.

Both books arrive at very much the same conclusion though they pursue very diverse paths.

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HAYES, HAMMOND V. *Public Utilities: Their Cost New and Depreciation.* Pp. xii, 262. Price, \$2.00. New York: Van Nostrand Company.

Books and magazine articles upon the subject of valuation of public utilities are appearing at frequent intervals. There is great need for literature upon this subject for the guidance and the assistance of railway commissioners, public service companies and engineering firms, many of which are actively engaged in the valuation of railroads and other public service properties. A successful book upon this subject must be written by one who has an appreciation of both the engineering and the economic questions connected with valuation.

Mr. Hayes has written an excellent book that deals concisely, clearly and comprehensively with the different aspects of the subject of valuation of public utilities. The book is not too technical to be understood by the intelligent layman, nor is it so voluminous as to discourage the layman. One seeking an introduction to a detailed and specialized study of valuation may do well to begin with Mr. Hayes' volume.

The purpose of the author was to set forth "the principles, as far as they have been established, which must form the basis of a valuation of the property